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A
FEW REMARKS
UPON
FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES
OF
QUININE, STRYCHNINE, IRON, LIME,
POTASSA AND MANGANESE.

[FOR THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.]

LONDON :
JAS. I. FELLOWS, SNOW HILL, LONDON.
1881.



To the Medical Gentlemen who have honoured me with the reports and testimonials which so greatly enhance the value of this publication, and to whom the work is respectfully dedicated, I desire to tender my most cordial thanks, with the assurance that the contributions shall be used in such manner only as may best please the Profession.

JAMES I. FELLOWS.

LONDON, June 1, 1881.

PREFACE.

THIS treatise is to explain briefly the nature and effects of the Hypophosphite salts, as combined in the Syrup known as Fellows' Hypophosphites, and their special application in this form, to those cases of disease, which do not yield so readily to ordinary treatment.

The DIRECTIONS (page 54) are adduced from physicians' reports, from observation as an eye-witness of its application, and from personal experience in the use of the combination in its present, original form, during fifteen years; their adoption will be found productive of effects scarcely foreshadowed in any published report.

Attention is particularly asked to cases of Dyspnœa, consequent upon Bronchitis, Asthma, or congestion of the Lungs, or in cases where it is important to effect easy expectoration, also where muscular action is paralyzed from excessive use of Opium or Alcohol, or where, from extreme depression, nervous strength is insufficient to rally the patient.

FELLOWS'

COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

OF

QUININE, STRYCHNINE, IRON, LIME, POTASSA,
AND MANGANESE.

THIS is a combination of salts, allied to blood salts, and consequently true hæmatics, with the blood-building iron, and the two powerful vegetable tonics, strychnine and quinine; the acid holding them in solution being the hypophosphorous acid. Thus it will be seen that it is a very complex fluid: but so is the blood. The aim of its composer is to supply, in a highly digestible form, a medicine at once restorative and tonic. It may be desirable to pursue further the action of the various constituents of the syrup.

The salts are very useful in cases of anæmia and blood-deterioration. "We know that the various saline matters are essential to health, that when they are not present in proper form, nutrition is affected" (Michael Foster). Lime is necessary for

the formation of bone, especially in the early years of growth.

Potass is a muscle-salt, as well as a blood-salt, indicated in those cases of imperfect assimilation with the formation of uric acid, common among delicate children; especially the strumous (Lugol).

Manganese, though less is positively known about it, is allied in its properties as a blood-salt to iron (H. C. Wood).

Iron is a general tonic, but is of especial value in anæmia. It is a constituent of hæmoglobin: "the distinguishing feature of the red corpuscles is hæmoglobin" (M. Foster). It is by means of this hæmoglobin that the red corpuscles are carriers of oxygen. "Hæmoglobin is a so-called oxygen-carrier" (M. Foster).

Without iron the blood is poor in red corpuscles and consequently in oxygen-carrying power. Iron is the great hæmatic; but in many cases it requires the presence of the specific hæmatic in special forms of anæmia to restore the blood to its normal state; without which iron is comparatively useless (Milner Fothergill). The addition of lime, potass, and manganese supplies the special hæmatic in cases of malassimilation, as in delicate children where lime

is indicated ; and in strumous children where potass is indicated.

Quinine is a nervine tonic of unquestioned power, and is also useful in controlling pyrexia (Binz. Liebermeister). Consequently in pyrexia connected with phthisis this syrup is useful.

Strychnine is a stimulant to all nerve-centres, and a tonic acting rapidly in conditions of depression. It has been shown to be a decided stimulant to the respiratory centre (Prokop Roktansky, Milner Fothergill); consequently it is indicated where the respiration is embarrassed. It has also been proved to possess a very potent influence over the secretion of sweat, arresting hydrosis, or profuse perspiration (Lauder Brunton).

So much, then, for the hæmatic and tonic properties of the constituents of the syrup.

Now it may be well to examine the properties of the acid used.

The form of phosphorus, as an acid, first used was the phosphoric acid, which is a more physiological acid than any other mineral acid. "Phosphoric acid has been employed in the same cases, in which sulphuric acid and other mineral acids have been used ; and under the same regulations. It may

be employed for a longer period without disturbing the digestive functions, than the other agents of this class" (Pereira). Where a remedy has to be taken continuously for some time, it is desirable that the solvent acid be a form of phosphorus.

Phosphoric acid in the shape of phosphates is found in many articles of our food—especially the proteids; while potassium and phosphates are found in the red corpuscles. "The element phosphorus seems no less important from a biological point of view than carbon or nitrogen. We find it probably playing an important part as the conspicuous constituent of lecithin." Again, when speaking of Complex Nitrogenous Fats, Professor M. Foster writes: "Lecithin $C_{44} H_{90} N P O_9$, occurs widely spread throughout the body. Blood, gall, and serous fluids, contain it in small quantities, while it is a conspicuous component of the brain, nerves, yolk of egg, semen, pus, white blood corpuscles, and the electrical organs of the ray." Consequently phosphorus is indicated in cases of nervous exhaustion, however produced. The hypophosphorous acid seems to furnish the phosphorus for the construction of lecithin more readily than the more stable form phosphoric acid. Consequently when the assimilative powers are unequal

to breaking up phosphoric acid, in the forms of phosphates, to provide the phosphorus for lecithin, the less stable form of the hypophosphites can be broken up for the production of free phosphorus for the formation of lecithin. This syrup, then, is at once readily digestible, and can be taken for long periods, without disturbance of the digestive organs; and is specially indicated in cases where there are phosphates in the urine, losses of pus or of semen; and where at the same time the nervous system is suffering from imperfect nutrition or exhaustion, and needs repair.

From what has been said, it will be obvious that this syrup of hypophosphites is indicated in a variety of maladies.

1. As a blood tonic in simple and other anæmiæ.
2. As a bitter tonic where there is loss of appetite.
3. Where there is nervous exhaustion.
4. Where the respiratory organs are embarrassed.
5. In the grave night sweats of phthisis.
6. In all cases where phosphorus is required for the construction of lecithin.

Under 1, it is useful in cases of malassimilation in

delicate children, where the phosphorus and iron are aided as hæmatics by the presence of lime and potass. Also in atonic gout, where the potass is an hæmatic.

Under 2, in all cases of defective appetite as well as imperfect assimilation, as general debility.

Under 3, in all those numerous and now increasingly numerous cases of exhaustion of the nervous system at all ages; and especially among the brain-workers of our population.

Under 4, it is extremely useful in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, asthma; where its stimulant effects upon the respiratory centre, due to the phosphorus and strychnia, are of the greatest service either in dyspnœa or in cough.

Under 5, come all those cases where the loss of blood-salts in profuse sweats debilitates the system. The syrup supplies the loss of salts immediately, while the strychnia, aided by the acids, controls the hydrosis. (Phosphoric acid has long been in use for the treatment of profuse night-sweats.) Where there is also pyrexia the presence of the quinine makes the syrup of special value.

Under 6, it is useful in all cases of nerve-exhaustion in rapidly-growing young persons (Prof. Sidney

Ringer), after paralysis (Napheys), and by general experience where the brain and nervous system need building up by means of lecithin.

As a general tonic in many conditions of debility with deficiency of blood, or of nervous energy, this syrup is indicated by virtue of its different component factors.

Grasping the great physiological fact of the relations existing between the *pulmonary* and the *cutaneous* respiration, and placing it alongside the well-known clinical fact of the oncome of the grave night sweats of phthisis when the respiration is inadequate to the proper elimination of carbonic acid from the blood; Dr. Lauder Brunton, F.R.S., in a contribution to the St. Bartholomew's Hospital Report for 1879, points out that when the respiratory centre becomes exhausted, then the accumulation of carbonic acid in the blood stimulates the sweat-glands into profuse secretion. Reasoning from this, he writes:—

“If this pathology were correct, it occurred to me that night-sweating might be prevented by administering some remedy which would increase the excitability of the respiratory centre. Now, such a remedy exists in Strychnia.” Clinical results corroborated the view and demonstrated its correctness.

This power to increase the activity of the respiratory centre can, then, be utilised in all cases of embarrassment of the respiration, from whatever cause.

In those cases where respiratory embarrassment is found along with pyrexia, this combination is especially indicated from the presence of quinine in it. Dr. Brunton goes on to say of these grave night-sweats :—

“They may occur through stimulation of the sweating centres by increased temperature as well as by increased amount of carbonic acid in the circulatory blood. In such circumstances quinine will probably be the best remedy.”

In cases of softening tubercle with a high temperature this preparation will be found of great value.

The special advantages claimed for this over allied compositions are :—

1. Perfect uniformity of manufacture.
2. Its alkaline reaction, preventing almost all action upon the teeth.
3. From its palatableness it is readily taken by children.
4. Its digestibility ; the hypophosphous acid not irritating the stomach.

It is therefore indicated in the treatment of all cases of asthenia in children, whether from mal-assimilation, or want of nervous energy. It may be taken along with the different preparations of malt, not necessarily at the same time. Indeed, this syrup can be taken along with the different artificial digestive agents, and cod-liver oil, with advantage at all ages. In functional disorders generally, this syrup is indicated; when the liver is disturbed, however, it is less beneficial. The liver should be put in order before the syrup is prescribed.

In certain cases of deficiency of nervous energy the syrup is calculated to be of special service, supplying the phosphorus for the formation of lecithin; as well as hæmatics, and the most invigorating tonics. In all cases of exhaustion of the nervous energy by overwork; where there has been a shock, or lesion lowering the activity of the nervous system; or the system lags in its development, as in backward children: this combination is distinctly indicated as increasing the amount of arterial blood circulating in the cerebro-spinal and organic nervous systems, as well as supplying the desired hæmatics. The effect upon the heart and respiration is such as to increase the chemical interchanges going on in the

system, and so to aid in the removal of waste or effete matter. It is thus well suited to those cases where there is imperfect blood-formation along with the presence of waste matter in excess in the blood, as in broken-down constitutions; especially where proper hygienic and dietetic arrangements are observed.

I.

CASE OF JAMES I. FELLOWS.

IN the summer of 1864, I was suddenly affected by a copious expectoration of muco-purulent matter. My health had been declining for some time, the following symptoms being present, viz., nervous prostration, dyspepsia, night-sweats, loss of memory, and cough early in the morning. As my business was that of a dispensing chemist, the place was constantly visited by medical men, by whose advice I used in turn, horseback exercise, country life, eggs and ale in

the morning, tonics, Bourbon whiskey, cod-liver oil, electricity, tar, and various inhalents. My chest was frequently examined, and the disease pronounced by some chronic bronchitis; and by others tubercular disease of the lungs, and the trouble located where the pains were felt. The expectoration became profuse and offensive, occasionally streaked with blood; as the case became more marked, cold chills, diarrhoea, dyspnoea, loss of sleep, loss of appetite, and general prostration were experienced from time to time. My weight was reduced from 158 to 135 lbs.; the heart's action was feeble, the pulse intermittent, and flatulency and acidity were very troublesome.

Having heard of well-authenticated instances where the post-mortem examination revealed a cicatrix in the lung, the subject, having been a consumptive, yet ultimately dying from another cause; it was evident that consumption was curable, in some instances at least. Experiments had been instituted with a view to obtain the constituents of nerve and tissue in a form easily assimilated, which would continue to benefit without impairing any one of the functions, no matter how long its use might be prolonged; and thus, by supplying the waste and strengthening the general system, overcome the disease. When it is understood that these experiments were begun while I was labouring under a diseased mind as well as body, the fact of its taking six months to perfect the remedy will not

appear singular ; notwithstanding most of the components were taken separately during that period. I sought to restore healthy digestion, and respiration, and regulate the heart's action ; and at the same time to correct the anæmic condition.

After succeeding in compounding such a preparation, and finding my health so much improved under its influence, I determined to apply myself solely to its manufacture, and hence the origin of Fellows' Hypophosphites.

The improvement was made manifest, by increased appetite, easy expectoration, and better digestion ; the diarrhœa ceased, and the cold chills and night-sweats disappeared. I gained in weight, the hacking cough left me, refreshing sleep returned, my spirits became buoyant, the mind more vigorous. I continued its use over three years, and only discontinued it after the expectoration ceased, which was consequent upon a calcareous deposit, which I coughed up in March, 1868. At that time my weight was 188 lbs., being 38 lbs. above my previous normal condition. Since then no symptoms have appeared denoting disease except the expectoration, which came on from time to time during nearly twelve months, and then stopped.

JAMES I. FELLOWS,
OF "FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES."

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL JOURNALS.

II.

From the "LONDON LANCET."—"Fellows' Syrup contains the hypophosphites of iron, quinine, strychnia, manganese, lime, and potash—the strychnia amounting in a dose of one drachm, to one sixty-fourth of a grain. The preparation therefore includes a number of powerful nervine tonics. The reaction of the preparation is practically neutral—an advantage in many cases where the acid solutions of quinine and iron are objectionable or inadmissible. The compound is skilfully prepared, and the difficulties of keeping the remedies which it contains in solution, and in a form in which they are not liable to change, have been very successfully overcome."

III.

From the "LONDON MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR."
—"A preparation well deserving of the notice of practitioners."

IV.

From "THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL," London.
—"A physician who has employed Fellows' Hypophos-

phites with benefit confidently recommends it as an excellent tonic in the debility of phthisis and strumous conditions generally."

V.

From "THE LONDON PRACTITIONER," *June, 1880.*

FELLOWS' SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—This preparation is composed of the hypophosphites of iron, quinine, strychnine, manganese, lime and potash. Each drachm contains a proportion of hypophosphite of strychnia equal to one sixty-fourth of a grain of the pure alkaloid. The difference in action between the phosphates and the hypophosphites has been recognised by the introduction of hypophosphites into the British Pharmacopœia; and this preparation is intended to present the tonic and nutritive bases which it contains in the form of hypophosphites, so as to increase the medicinal powers which they would have even in the form of phosphates.

VI.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES.—This preparation combines phosphorus and strychnia in a very palatable and reliable form, especially adapted to the

treatment of nervous affections, as well as a valuable auxiliary in bronchial and pulmonary diseases.

The sentiment of the Profession here is decidedly favourable to this preparation, and we do not hesitate to recommend it.—*Editorial, Buffalo (N.Y.) Medical and Surgical Journal*, May, 1880.

VII.

From "AMERICAN MEDICAL JOURNAL."

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—*Composition*.—Hypophosphites of iron, quinine, strychnia, manganese, lime and potassa, reagents, and sugar. Each teaspoonful contains $\frac{1}{84}$ of a grain of pure strychnia.

In a previous number of the Journal, we called attention to the virtues of strychnia in certain forms of neuralgia, pointing out such cases as might be relieved more speedily, and cured more permanently with strychnia than with any other drug. The formula we used was as follows: Tinct. strychnia comp. of American Dispensatory, ʒiv. ; tinct. cardamom comp., syr., simplex, $a a \text{ ʒvj.}$, M. S. From half to one teaspoonful every three to six hours. This is an admirable prescription, and in cases of neuralgia where there is no febrile movement, the

patient suffering from severe pain, exhaustion, anæmia, general debility, it will better the condition at once. But recently, I have been using the compound named in the heading of this article, and I find it to be a very pleasant and satisfactory substitute for my old prescription. In fact, it is more pleasant to the palate, more acceptable to the stomach, and really supplies the wants of the system in such cases as demand this class of remedies. It is no patent medicine, but is put up for the Profession, and is on sale at all the principal drug houses in the country.

A routine or recipe practice is to be abhorred by all scientific practitioners, but we should always have on record, or in our minds, classified lists of drugs, and combinations of the same, that we may be able to apply the right thing at the right time.

A few days ago we were informed of a case where the patient, an elderly gentleman, suffered from cerebral anæmia. He felt all right while in a recumbent posture, but as soon as he assumed the erect position, he felt uncomfortable, and had to lie down. Nitrite of amyl would give temporary relief, but only temporary. Various measures were tried, and, finally, hypophosphites were administered, with immediate and lasting relief. Brain food was needed, and the hypophosphites furnished it—supplied the demand—and the patient was relieved. We mention these

things that physicians may be on the look-out for *special indications*, and endeavour to be able to meet them with *direct remedies*.—*The American Medical Journal*, St. Louis, Missouri, March, 1880.

VIII.

From the "LONDON MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE,"
May 14, 1881.

SYR. HYPOPHOS. CO. (FELLOWS').—The value of iron, quinine, strychnia, and lime as pharmaceutical preparations is now established beyond dispute. One of the difficulties in the way of their administration has hitherto been their unpalatable taste; and this is especially felt among children, who have to submit to a long term of treatment. Our thanks are therefore due to those who busy themselves with the manufacture of preparations which, without interfering with the remedial nature of the drugs, nevertheless deprive them of their nauseous taste. Fellows' syrup certainly merits a high place among drugs of this kind; for it is an elegant and palatable form of medicine which even children take without any difficulty. We have tried it in many cases of lowered vital power, such as the debility which follows on diphtheria, with marked and speedy benefit; also in scrofulous disease necessitating long confinement to

the house. In these latter cases it may be advantageously combined with cod-liver oil, with which it mixes in all proportions, and which it disguises and renders more palatable. In adults, after fits of alcoholism, it is a remedy of great value, and soon "pulls them together" again. We can confidently recommend the syrup as one which contains very active ingredients in an agreeable form. The London address of Messrs. Fellows' agents is Snow-hill, but the preparation is to be had of all chemists.

IX.

Extract from a Lecture on RACHITIC DEFORMITIES, delivered at the "National Orthopædic Hospital," London, by OSMAN VINCENT, Esq., M.R.C.S., Eng. F.R.C.S., Ed. Surg. National Hospital Deformed. Reported in the "LONDON MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR," 20 Oct. 1880.

After referring to the food most beneficial to the Rachitic patient, the Lecturer proceeds:—"Lime water to the extent of a quarter in bulk should form part of all fluids drunk, and 'Parrish's Chemical Food,' consisting as it does of the phosphates of iron, lime, soda, and potassa is a preparation of great value in cases of rickets. I have been using lately as an

experiment Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, which, in addition to the above drugs, contains quinine, strychnia, and manganese, and have found it better digested by children, many of whom are unable to retain the somewhat crude preparation of the Parrish's Chemical Food."

X.

JAMES YOUNG, M.D., L.R.C.S., F.R.S.A., &c., &c.,
Author of "Medical and Surgical Memoranda."

14, AINSLIE PLACE,
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

I consider "Fellows' Compound Syrup of the Hypophosphites" to be one of the most elegant and useful preparations of the day. Its therapeutic action has been well marked in very many cases of nervous and physical exhaustion, which have come under my care during the last six or eight months. In not a few, the patients have made decided progress and derived great benefit. I have no hesitation in saying that this Syrup has already taken a high place as a remedial agent.

JAMES YOUNG, M.D.

XI.

BINGLEY, ENGLAND, *Nov. 13, 1880.*

I have in many cases used the Syr: Hypo: Fel: and have been satisfied with its effects in every instance.

JAMES CROCKER, M.R.C.S. Edin.

XII.

From J. MILNER FOTHERGILL, Esq., M.D., Senior Asst. Phys. to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Author of "Practitioner's Handbook of Treatment," &c., &c.

April 7, 1881.

The combination (Fellows' Hypophosphites) is an excellent one, the best yet made—to my knowledge. It is a happy thought. It is a good all-round tonic, specially indicated when there is nervous exhaustion. It is readily digestible, and has given much satisfaction in my experience of it.

In addressing himself to the profession *solely*, Mr. Fellows takes a new departure which merits encouragement.

J. MILNER FOTHERGILL, M.D.

23, SOMERSET ST., PORTMAN SQUARE,
LONDON, W.

XIII.

From LAWSON TAIT, Esq., F.R.C.S. Eng. and Edin.,
M.S.S. Ireld., and Obs. S. Dub., Berlin, Surg.
Brm. and Med. Hosp. for Women, Cons. Surg.
W. Bromwich Hosp., Author of "Diseases of
Women," &c.

7, GT. CHARLES ST., BIRMINGHAM.

I have found Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites very useful in the special diseases of women where anæmia is the leading symptom.

LAWSON TAIT, F.R.C.S.

XIV.

From J. PARKER CROSSBY, Esq., L.R.C.P., Med.
Officer Sunderland Workhouse Hospital.

SUNDERLAND, *Ap.* 4, 1881.

DEAR SIR,

I was first induced to use your Syrup of Hypophosphites on the strong recommendation of a medical friend of great experience. I have not only given it a fair trial in the Hospital, but what is perhaps better testimony, I have used it in my own family. It is a most elegant and unique preparation, and fully justifies you in bringing it so prominently

before the Profession as a compound of infinite medical value not only in the diseases you name, but in others. A guaranteed combination of quinine, iron, strychnine, lime, potash, and manganese ought to be largely prescribed, as I have no doubt it will be, by all physicians.

J. PARKER CROSSBY, L.R.C.P.

XV.

From E. J. DAY, Esq. F.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.S.A.,
Med. Off. Health, Public Analyst, &c.

DORCHESTER, DORSET, ENGLAND,
October 2, 1880.

DEAR SIR,

Feeling it my duty to the medical profession, as well as to the public, to make known the effects of Fellows' Hypophosphites, I send you the results of my short but satisfactory experience. After using it in several pulmonary cases with good effect, I prescribed your Syrup for a middle-aged female patient, suffering from "MELANCHOLIA," who was, up to the time she commenced taking it, so bad that her friends and husband had made preliminary arrangements for her removal to an asylum; so great, however, was the improvement under the new treatment, which consisted solely in giving your Hypophosphites, that

she shortly was able to attend properly to her household duties: it is only right to mention, that the drugs prescribed before failed. Although your Syrup of Hypophosphites contains the active bitter tonics, with iron, &c., my young patients and invalids take the preparation readily. As a nervine tonic I consider it ranks very highly, and is a valuable addition to the list of pharmaceutical preparations. I can with great confidence recommend it in cases of general debility, consequently those gentlemen who dispense their own medicines should not be without it.

E. J. DAY.

To Mr. JAMES I. FELLOWS, London.

XVI.

From J. WYBRANTS OLFERTS, Esq., L.R.C.P.E.,
L.R.C.S., L.M., Government Surgeon for L.
M. & D. Districts.

ARMAGH, IRELAND,

LURGAN, Oct. 22nd, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR,

Having prescribed your Syrup of Hypophosphites in my practice, and having every reason to be satisfied with its good effects, I do not hesitate to say, I consider it a very valuable and excellent addition to modern materia medica.

It has been found in my hands particularly beneficial in cases of low nervous tone, and with those convalescing from debilitating ailments.

Your Hypophosphites was first introduced to my notice by my friend Dr. K——, Surgeon to the Mater Misericordiæ Hospital, Dublin. To avoid substitution in prescribing, I always write Syr. Hypophos. Fellows.

J. WYBRANTS OLFERTS.

To MR. FELLOWS, LONDON.

XVII.

ST. JOHN, N.B., *January*, 1868.

SIR,

For several months past I have used your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites in the treatment of incipient phthisis, chronic bronchitis, and other affections of the chest; and I have no hesitation in stating that it ranks foremost amongst the remedies used in those diseases. Being an excellent nervous tonic, it exerts a direct influence on the nervous system; and, through it, it invigorates the body.

It affords me much pleasure to recommend a remedy which is really good in cases for which it is intended.

Z. S. EARLE, M.D.

MR. FELLOWS.

XVIII.

From S. J. MOORE, Esq., M.D., F.P.S., Medico-Legal
Examiner for Lanarkshire.

15, BLYTHESWOOD SQUARE, GLASGOW,
4 April, 1881.

MY DEAR SIR,

I cannot speak too highly of your Syr. Hypo-
phos. Co. I prescribe it freely, and I find it very
digestible, and of much tonic power in cases of
anæmia, and when there is prostration of nervous
force from exhausting disease.

S. J. MOORE, M.D.

MR. JAS. I. FELLOWS, LONDON.

XIX.

PUGWASH, N.S., Jan. 14, 1868.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS.

SIR,

Having, while at your establishment, carefully
examined your prescription, and the method of pre-
paring your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, I
felt anxious to give it a fair trial in my practice.
For the last twelve months I have done so, and find
that, in incipient Consumption and other diseases of the

throat and lungs, its effects are very satisfactory. In restoring persons suffering from the effect of Diphtheria, and the cough following typhoid fever, prevalent in this region, it is the best remedial agent I have ever used. But for persons suffering from exhaustion of the powers of the brain and nervous system, from long continued study or teaching, or in those cases of exhaustion from which so many young men suffer, I know of no better remedy than your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

EDWIN CLAY, M.D.

XX.

PITTSFIELD, ME., U.S.A., *March*, 1872.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS.

DEAR SIR,

During the past two years I have given your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites a fair though somewhat severe trial in my practice, and am able to speak with confidence of its effects. In restoring persons suffering from emaciation and the debility following diphtheria, it has done wonders. I constantly recommend its use in all affections of the throat and lungs. In several cases considered hopeless, it has given relief, and the patients are fast recovering. Among these are consumptive and old

bronchial subjects, whose diseases have resisted the other modes of treatment. For impaired digestion, and in fact for debility from any cause, I know of nothing equal to it. Its direct effect in strengthening the nervous system, renders it suitable for the majority of diseases.

I am, sir, yours truly,

WM. S. HOWE, M.D.

XXI.

RAVENNA, MERCER CO., MISSOURI, U.S.A.

May, 1879.

We have used Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites with gratifying results in our practice, and cheerfully recommend it to physicians as a reliable and agreeable preparation in ague, intermittent fever, first and second stages of pulmonary consumption, in anæmia and general debility.

J. E. CALLAWAY, M.D.

JOHN L. GRIPLEY, M.D.

XXII.

I deem it a duty to state that Mr. —, of this county, had his right lung seriously affected with tubercular deposit, accompanied with night sweats, frequent hæmorrhage, copious expectoration and much

emaciation; the use of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites seems to have arrested the progress of the disease almost immediately, the hæmorrhage has not returned, his appetite is excellent, and he is able to attend to his business as usual.

A. SMITH, M.D.

CAMPBELLTOWN, N.B., CANADA.

XXIII.

From a general knowledge of the prominent ingredients of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, I formed such a favourable opinion as to be induced to recommend it to my patients as *preferable*, and more convenient than my own prescriptions of the Hypophosphites. For several years I have continued to prescribe it, in many cases with very beneficial results. Since, upon solicitation, I was afforded a more intimate knowledge of the composition of this Syrup of Hypophosphites, I have used it freely in my practice, both in diseases of the chest—as consumption and bronchitis, &c.—and in infantile diseases of the *prima via*, or stomach and bowels, with eminent success, considering it superior to any similar preparation yet offered to the public.

CHANDLER CRANE, M.D.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

XXIV.

CHIPMAN, QUEEN'S COUNTY, N.B.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS.

SIR,

In the practice of medicine I have recommended your Compound Syrup of the Hypophosphites, and have found invariably the following results:—

Greater freedom to the action of the lungs, increased and more easy expectoration in cases indicated by dry cough, and decided augmentation of tone to the whole nervous system.

I can safely and consistently recommend your preparation in a variety of cases, especially for chest diseases, having successfully prescribed it in bronchitis, asthma, debility from liver complaint, debility from fevers, and debility from impoverished blood.

JAMES SALMON,

Practising Physician and Surgeon.

XXV.

"I have used Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites in cases of Consumption and other lung and throat diseases, with the most gratifying results. Of the various forms of administering phosphorus and phos-

phatic preparations in use, none have been found so completely adapted to the requirements of the age."

ELDRIDGE SIMPSON, M.D.,
HUDSON, N.Y.

XXVI.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK, *June 10th*, 1880.

JAMES I. FELLOWS.

DEAR SIR,

I have employed your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites in the treatment of diseases characterised by general debility, with emaciation and nervous exhaustion. It has proven itself to be an efficient tonic, meeting and combating successfully all the indications for which it is recommended.

J. J. JONES, M.D.

XXVII.

BOONSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY,
MARYLAND, *Dec. 28*, 1880.

MR. FELLOWS.

SIR,

Some time ago I prescribed your Hypophosphites to a lady patient suffering from an affection

of the lungs, with nervous debility. She lived near my office, so that I had a good opportunity to see her often and watch its effects. I can truly say nothing could have acted better. Though a little bitter to the taste, my patient did not mind this, under the conviction that it was doing her a great deal of good. In a short time her appetite improved, her digestion was much better, and her general strength increased, while her cough decreased.

After all, Consumption, in a great measure, must be cured by the conversion of food into good life-giving blood, and this cannot be accomplished except through the aid of the digestive powers.

Your Hypophosphites fulfils this indication, and I can heartily recommend it to the Profession.

H. B. WILSON, M.D.

XXVIII.

21 Mar., 1880.

In condition of anæmia, in convalescence from severe and protracted disease, especially in chronic diseases where there is great general debility, and in the enfeebled condition attending pulmonary tuber-

culosis, I have observed very desirable results from the use of your Syrup of Hypophosphites. I use it extensively in my practice, and it gives the greatest satisfaction, covering a wider range of application than any other preparation within my knowledge.

J. W. YOUNGE, M.D.

FORT WAYNE,

To JAS. J. FELLOWS, *Chemist*.

INDIANA.

XXIX.

From DR. TRESTRAIL, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., L.F.P.S.
and L.M., Lond., Author of "Dilatation of the
Perinæum," &c., &c.

WALMER HOUSE,

ALDERSHOT, ENGLAND.

I have been very much pleased with the Syr. Hypophos. Co. Fellows in many cases, especially in those of anæmia consequent upon severe hæmorrhage. It quickly restores the quality of the blood, and gives tone to the system, the effect upon the appetite and digestion being very marked.

H. ERNEST TRESTRAIL, F.R.C.S.

XXX.

From ALEX. HODGKINSON, Esq., M.B. Edin. and
C.M. (Sen. Grad.) 1873, Hon. Phys. to Hospital
for Consumption and Diseases of the Throat,
Manchester, England.

DEAR SIR,

I have pleasure in adding my testimony to
the value of your Syrup of Hypophosphites as a
reliable restorative tonic. I have given it a fair
trial both in hospital and private practice, and notice
an absence in its action of the chief objectionable
effects consequent on the use of some of its in-
gredients when given alone or differently combined.

I am, yours very truly,

ALEX. HODGKINSON, M.B.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS.

XXXI.

From WILLIAM WALLFORD, Esq., M.R.C.S. Eng.
20, LITTLE BRITAIN STREET, CITY OF LONDON,
26th April, 1881.

MY DEAR SIR,

It is with much pleasure that I bear testi-
mony to the excellent form of your Syr. Hypophos.
Comp.

I have now prescribed it for several months, and found it successful in most cases, more especially in *those of overworked brain*.

I can also speak for myself, having suffered much this winter from attacks of chronic bronchitis, with great dyspnœa, and finding relief from its use.

I feel fully justified in recommending it to my patients, as it is a convenient form of giving a medicinal tonic.

I am yours sincerely,

WILLIAM WALLFORD, M.B.C.S., ENG.

MR. JAS. I. FELLOWS.

COMMENTS FROM AMERICAN PHYSICIANS.

XXXII.

Fellows' Hypophosphites is only to be known and tested to be appreciated. I have always looked upon it as a good preparation.

M. MORSE, M.D.
PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.

XXXIII.

I prescribed Fellows' Hypophosphites to a member of my own family some time since, and was so much pleased with the result, that it has been adopted in my practice, and with much satisfaction. It is by far the best preparation of Hypophosphites I have ever used. No objections to it in any manner have been made by any patients to whom I have prescribed it.

A. TINSLEY, M.D.

286, DRUID HILL AVENUE,

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

31 March, 1881.

CONSULTING OFFICE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

XXXIV.

WESTERN MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
CLEVELAND, O.

We were induced to prescribe Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites by Dr. McMaster; and its use has been attended with such satisfactory results as to warrant our employing it largely in our practice.

A. SLEE, SEN., M.D.

XXXV.

ORANGE STREET, ST. JOHN, N.B.,

June, 1869.

I had occasion to use Fellows' Hypophosphites in a case of aphonia, which would not yield to regular treatment; and it acted with expedition and to my entire satisfaction.

S. JACOBS, M.D.

XXXVI.

From WM. CAIRNS WICKS, Esq., M.B., Ed., and
C.M.L.R.C.P., Ed.; Phys. Children's Hospital,
Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

PARK PARADE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

I have used Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites for a considerable time, both in private and hospital practice, and can speak most favourably of it.

It is an elegant and effective preparation, particularly useful in diseases of children where Hypophosphites are indicated, and from its palatableness it is readily taken.

I consider it a most excellent preparation.

WM. CAIRNS WICKS, M.B.M.C. (Edin.)

May 1881.

XXXVII.

I strongly recommend the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all who suffer in any way from disease or weakness of the lungs, bronchial tubes, or general debility.

J. H. W. SCOTT, M.D.

GAGETOWN, N.B., CANADA.

XXXVIII.

Report of T. AGMOND VESEY, Esq., M.B. and A.B.,
T.C.D., M.C., L.M.K.Q.C.P., Ireland; Med. Off.
and Med. Off. Health, Rostrover; Admiralty Surgeon and Agent.

KNAPTON, ROSTROVER, IRELAND,
April, 1881.

SIR,

I have used your Syrup of Hypophosphites in many cases of phthisis and other pulmonary diseases, especially in those cases of pneumonia where the lung remains unduly consolidated after the acute symptoms have been subdued, and must say with benefit in all such.

Since October, 1879, I have had under my care over

one hundred cases of congestion of the lungs, with two deaths only (and both those advanced in life), therefore I have had ample opportunity of treating such in every stage.

In cases of nervous disease, especially in the aged, with threatening paralysis, I have had signal success in the use of the Syrup.

Yours faithfully,

T. A. VESEY.

To JAMES I. FELLOWS, LONDON.

XXXIX.

Reported by W. SWIFT WADE, Esq., L.R.C.P. Edin., L.F.P.S. Glas. and L.M., L.S.A. Lond., Med. Off. of Health (Urban), Wakefield, Med. Supt. Corp. Hosp. for Infnt. Dis. Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, with his permission to publish.

Mrs. A.—, February, 1881.—SUFFERING FROM PHTHISIS. *Symptoms*.—Frequent hacking cough, sputa streaked with blood, night sweats, emaciation, menorrhagia, frequent severe attacks of hæmoptysis, loss of appetite. ʒj of Syr. Hypophos. Fellows in a wineglassful of water three times a day. Has been

about six weeks taking the above, increase six pounds in weight, sputa seldom streaked, appetite improving, attacks of hæmoptysis rare and very slight, catamenia much improved, the emaciated look lost, countenance improved in appearance, getting her natural healthy look, and every appearance of restoration to health before very long.

XL.

F. W., *Medical Practitioner*.—PELVIC ABSCESS, ULTIMATELY POINTING IN PERINEUM:—refused to have it opened, commenced in latter part of October, pointed on December 26, 1880. During the period mentioned, lost (22 lbs.) twenty-two pounds weight, worn down by intense suffering, until he had every appearance of serious termination of his case, when the pointing of abscess and discharge of pus relieved him. From that time to present date has been taking Syr. Hypophos. Fellows, and is improving in weight and appetite, and is getting entirely over an intense depression of spirits almost amounting to *Melancholia*, which was a marked symptom all through the attack.

W. S. WADE.

YORK STREET.

XLI.

JOHN J. MURPHY, Esq., L.R.C.P. Ed.; L.R.C.S.
Ed.; L.A.H., Dub.; L.M. Dub.

18, HARCOURT ST., DUBLIN, IRELAND,
14th April, 1881.

DEAR SIR,

I have had considerable experience for the past four years in the use of phosphorus and its salts. I have been led to give your formula of the Hypophosphites a trial in cases of phthisis and nervous exhaustion, or both combined (which physicians often lose sight of). In miliary tubercle, second stage, and cases of degeneration, I confess I have more faith in large doses of dilute hydrochloric acid with conium, a formula long used by my friend the late Dr. Hudson, but if there were well-marked anæmia or symptoms of nervous exhaustion present, I would unhesitatingly prefer the Hypophosphites, especially your formula. In the *first* stage of any form of phthisis it is *invaluable*. Where the structure of the nervous centres, cerebral or spinal, is implicated, I give your Hypophosphites with great benefit, and I hope that you may be able to prepare them at even a cheaper rate, that the poorer classes in this country who suffer most from phthisis and nervous diseases, owing to exposure and want of nutritious food, may have the benefits of a

medicine which, when appropriately used, is a boon to suffering humanity.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,

J. J. MURPHY,
MR. FELLOWS, LONDON, ENG. *Phys. and Surg.*

XLII.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK, *Feb. 23rd, 1880.*

JAMES I. FELLOWS, St. John, N.B.

DEAR SIR,

I have been using your Hypophosphites for several years, in a very extensive practice, both in Canada and the United States, but more particularly at this famous resort for invalids, where thousands annually congregate. For those in commercial circles, and in fact all ranks and conditions of men in whom the *Brain and Nervous System has been exhausted from excesses or overwork*, I have found no combination of remedies so *efficacious* in restoring the vital forces, and prompt in bringing relief.

I hope that every practitioner will avail himself of this valuable preparation.

ALEX. MACMASTER, M.D.

XLIII.

GEO. ROSS, Esq., M.D.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,

21st March, 1881.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have already prescribed your Hypophosphites in my practice, and will take much pleasure in continuing to do so, believing the combination as exhibited in the formula to be one of the most valuable and beautiful to which we medical men have access in these days of intelligent and refined pharmacy.

I am yours, very truly,

GEO. ROSS, M.D.,

To MR. JAS. I. FELLOWS,
LONDON, ENG.

701, E. FRANKLIN ST.

XLIV.

J. LLOYD WHITMARSH, Esq., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., L.M.

CLAPTON SQUARE, LONDON, ENG.

DEAR SIR,

For some years I have in my practice used Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and found it most successful in quickly restoring patients to perfect health, who have been suffering from great strain to the system.

It is invaluable as a restorative to lying-in women, and in all cases of exhaustion, as well as in chronic diseases of long standing.

I am able from my own experience to highly recommend its use to the profession.

Yours very truly,

J. LLOYD WHITMARSH.

. XLV.

From L. L. SCAMMELL, Esq., M.D.

HOPKINTON, MASS., U. S. A.,

April 11, 1881.

DEAR SIR,

My health having been enfeebled and my nervous system somewhat shattered by (39) thirty-nine years of medical practice, I am in a position to report (having used your Syrup of Hypophosphites upon myself), that I have in a marked degree experienced its beneficial effects. It is evidently a *real* remedy, a genuine tonic, superior both in its form and its power to any similar preparation,

Very truly yours,

L. L. SCAMMELL, M.D.

To Mr. FELLOWS.

XLVI.

ARTHUR WATSON, Esq., M.D.; M.B.; C.M.; and
L.M.

ALEXANDRA ROAD, MANCHESTER,
ENGLAND.

Having employed Fellows' Hypophosphites in a few cases of general exhaustion, I have found the preparation in every instance, to do very much good, in the course of even a week's time.

ARTHUR WATSON.

XLVII.

ROBERT W. PARKER, M.R.C.S. Eng., F.R. Med.
Chir. and Obs. S.; Asst.-Surg. E. Lond. Children's Hospital; Author of "Tracheotomy in Laryngeal Diphtheria."

8, OLD CAVENDISH STREET,
CAVENDISH SQUARE, *London*, W.

DEAR SIR,

I have used your Syrup of Hypophosphites in the Children's Hospital. I find that it is well taken, and consider it an important addition to our Pharmacopœial remedies. Combined either with Glycerine or Cod Liver Oil, it has proved itself an efficacious

remedy in Scrofulous diseases affecting bones or joints.

In the debility, which often follows on the exanthemata, and especially in that which follows diphtheria, I have found it a very useful tonic.

I must thank you for your present of the Syrup to the Hospital.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT WM. PARKER.

MR. FELLOWS.

XLVIII.

From A. C. MACLAREN, Esq., L.R.C.S., Edin., Fel.
Stat. Soc. and Eng. Med. Soc., Paris; Author
"On Cholera" in conj. with Dr. McCULLOCH of
2nd Life Guards.

6, HARLEY ST., LONDON, 16 May, 1881.

MY DEAR SIR,

When you first called upon me, I think I showed you that I had prescribed Hypophosphites, with strychnia, quinine, and iron, for more than a dozen years past.

My formula, however, aimed at an acidified mixture, by addition of the dilute phosphoric acid. Yours is in Alkaline state, you say, and how far that is a therapeutic or chemical advantage I don't know.

However as matter of fact, for convenience sake and the belief that your formula is a genuine preparation and beneficial agent in restorative processes I frequently prescribe it.

Faithfully yours,

A. C. MACLAREN.

XLIX.

ST. JOHN, N.B., *January*, 1868.

I have no hesitation in recommending Fellows' Hypophosphites to my patients who are suffering from general debility, or any disease of the lungs, knowing that, even in cases utterly hopeless, it affords relief.

H. G. ADDY, M.D.

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SYR: HYPOPHOS: FELLOWS.

(Dispensed in Bottles containing 20 oz. by weight, or about 15 oz. by measure.)

Contains—HYPOPHOSPHITES of IRON, QUININE, STRYCHNIA, LIME, MANGANESE, POTASS.

Each fluid drachm contains Hypophosphite Strychnia equal to 1-64th grain of pure Strychnia.

DOSES.

TONIC.—One teaspoonful at each meal in a wineglassful of water (cold).

STIMULANT AND TONIC.—Two teaspoonsful at meal times in two wine-glassesful of water (cold).

For Children, the doses should be regulated according to age, viz., from 9 to 12, one-half; from 5 to 9, one-third; from 1 to 5, one-quarter.

To secure the full remedial effect **ALWAYS** dilute largely with cold water.

For the following, begin with the TONIC DOSE,

And increase the quantity gradually, until the patient experiences the sensation peculiar to the action of Strychnia. Then diminish until such feeling is barely perceptible; the standard thus ascertained should be the established dose. When the patient is very feeble, begin with half the Tonic Dose, and proceed as above: the dose thus ascertained should be adopted in ORGANIC AND FUNCTIONAL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, viz., Phthisis, Bronchitis, Asthmatic Bronchitis, Asthma, Diphtheritic Prostration, Dyspnoea, Cough produced from Mucous Obstruction. Also, Chorea, Accidental and Constitutional Epilepsy, Chronic Diarrhoea, Incontinence of Urine, Paralysis Agitans, Anæmia, Leucorrhœa, Neuralgia, Marasmus.

Employ the Tonic Dose for sleeplessness, loss of memory, loss of voice, lack of energy, timidity, despondency, night sweats, Dyspepsia, Hysteria, Hypochondria; Palpitation, and interrupted action of the heart, weak respiration, and congenital incapacity for Hoarseness, Wheezing, and Pulmonary Consumption with Hemorrhage: for Debility at Change of Life, Difficult or Painful Parturition, Liability to Abortion, Strumous Diseases, Debility from Fevers, from residence in hot or unhealthy localities, and Debility from Old Age.

Stimulant Dose : In Coma, Poisoning from Opium preparations, Chloral or Alcohol, to be repeated every half-hour until consciousness is restored, then the Tonic Dose, as directed.

Half-Tonic Dose : For advanced Capillary Bronchitis, and Congestion of the Lungs, the same to be repeated every twenty minutes until vitality is established, and then full Tonic Doses three times daily.

SPECIFIC EFFECTS OF FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES, AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE.

TO STIMULATE THE APPETITE.—Take half the Tonic Dose, as directed, in very cold (not iced) water, fifteen minutes before eating.

TO STIMULATE DIGESTION AND ASSIMILATION.—Take the remaining half of the Tonic Dose during meal time in water.

TO INCREASE RAPIDLY IN WEIGHT.—Take the Tonic Dose, as directed, and adopt the free use of new milk in addition to the regular food.

TO SUSTAIN MENTAL EXERTION.—Mix two tea-spoonsful in a tumblerful of cold water, and drink small quantities occasionally during the hours of intellectual work.

TO OVERCOME INTOXICATION.—Take two or three tea-spoonsful in a wine-glassful of water.

TO GIVE POWER TO THE VOCAL CHORDS.—Take the Tonic Dose fifteen minutes before singing.

In old phlegmatic subjects, when *mucous expectoration* is difficult, the Tonic Dose repeated every two hours will effect its removal with little effort.

TO PREVENT RECURRENCE OF NIGHT SWEATS.—Take the Tonic Dose at each meal and at bed time. A stimulus is thus imparted to the nerves, which are connected with the sweat glands.

TO PREVENT SWEATING HANDS AND FEET.—(Caused by debility.) Take the Tonic Dose as directed. avoid undue excitement, and occupy the mind with pleasant unwearying pursuits.

FOR CONVALESCENCE from Typhoid and other low Fevers, and Debility from residence in hot or malarial localities, employ the Tonic Dose.

TO STRENGTHEN AND DEVELOP NURSING INFANTS.—Let the mother take the Tonic Dose as directed with the food.

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST SUBSTITUTION.

The Fellows' Hypophosphites is dispensed in bottles containing 8 oz. and 15 oz. by measure—the address, Fellows & Co., St. John, N.B., blown on—the name, J. I. Fellows, St. John, N.B., in watermark upon the yellow wrapper; it is hermetically corked, and sealed with crimson gelatine; is heavy, slightly alkaline, has a pleasantly bitter taste, and deposits a flocculent brown precipitate of Hypophosphite of Manganese when left undisturbed for forty-eight hours.

Note.—Though this precipitate mars the appearance, its presence has been found imperative to its full remedial effect.

By ordering f 3 viij, the Syrup can be dispensed in the original bottle containing that quantity, when the trade label may be removed and prescription-directions substituted as desired.

Dilute only with Syrup or Glycerine.

PRICES.

GREAT BRITAIN, Stamp included, 7s. large; 4s. small.

IRELAND, without Stamp, 6s. large; 3s. 6d. small.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA, \$1.50 per Bottle.

Six bottles purchased at one time may always be had for the regular price of five, in any Country.

Since the Syrup is supplied to Agents, at a given uniform cost in every part of the World, the price should never exceed the above figures.

BRADBURY, WILKINSON, & Co., 35, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

